

BLACK SEA BASS FIGURES

Figure C1. Map of the east coast of the United States.

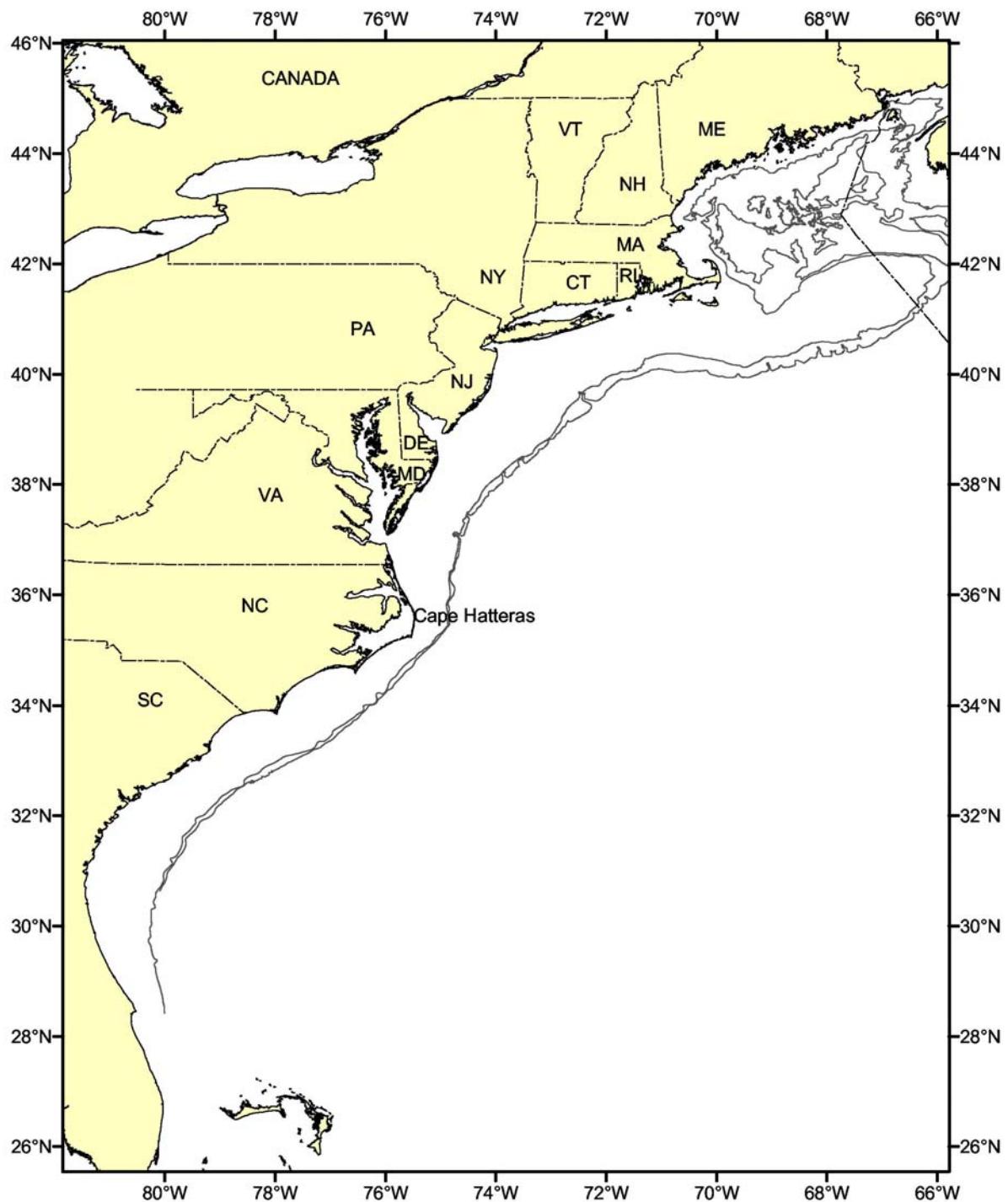


Figure C2. Time series of commercial black sea bass landings ME- Cape Hatteras, NC (note: 1950 – 1961 does not include NC landings).

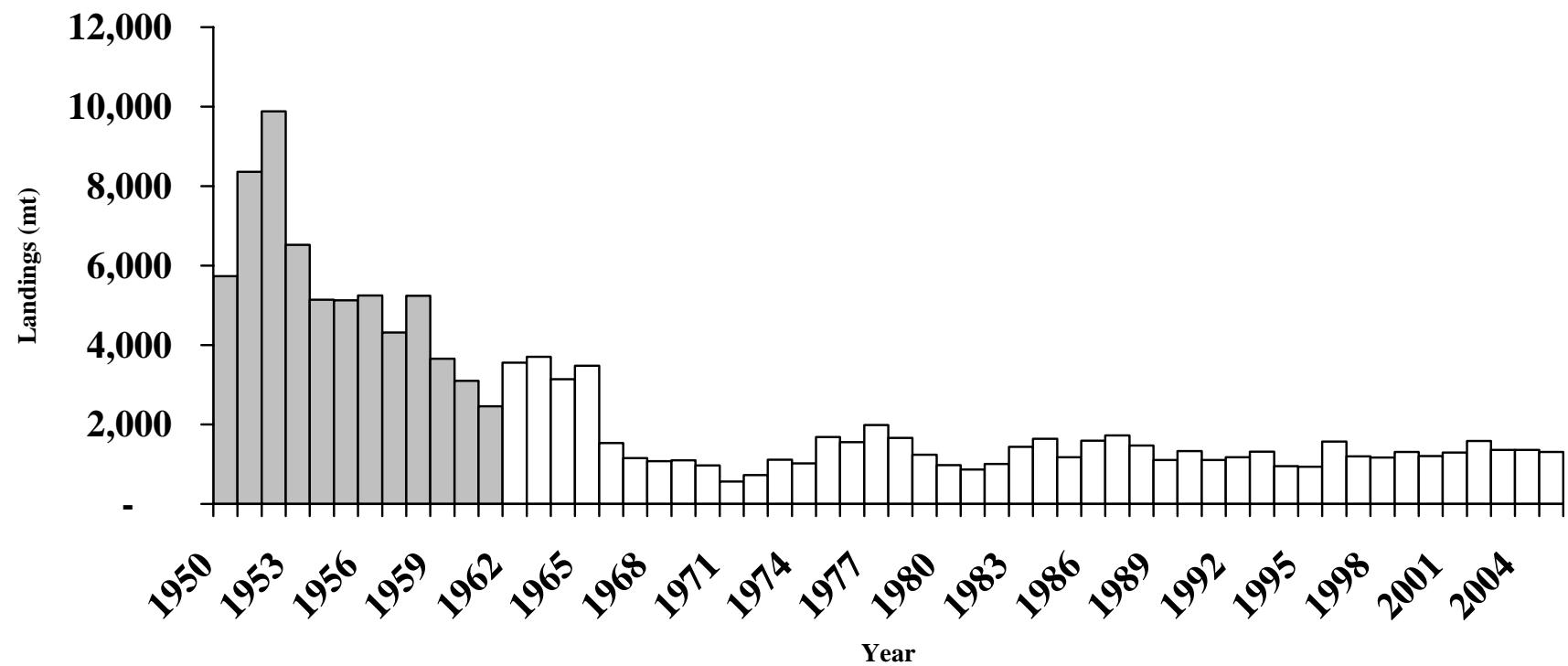


Figure C3. Percent of average black sea bass commercial landings by major gear type, 2000-2005.

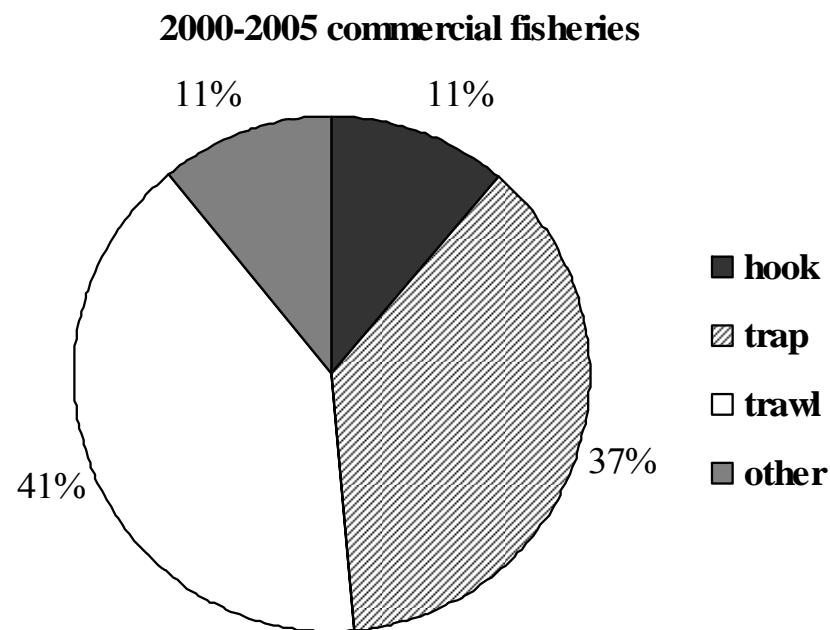


Figure C4. Average percent landings of commercial black sea bass by quarter and gear type 2000-2005.

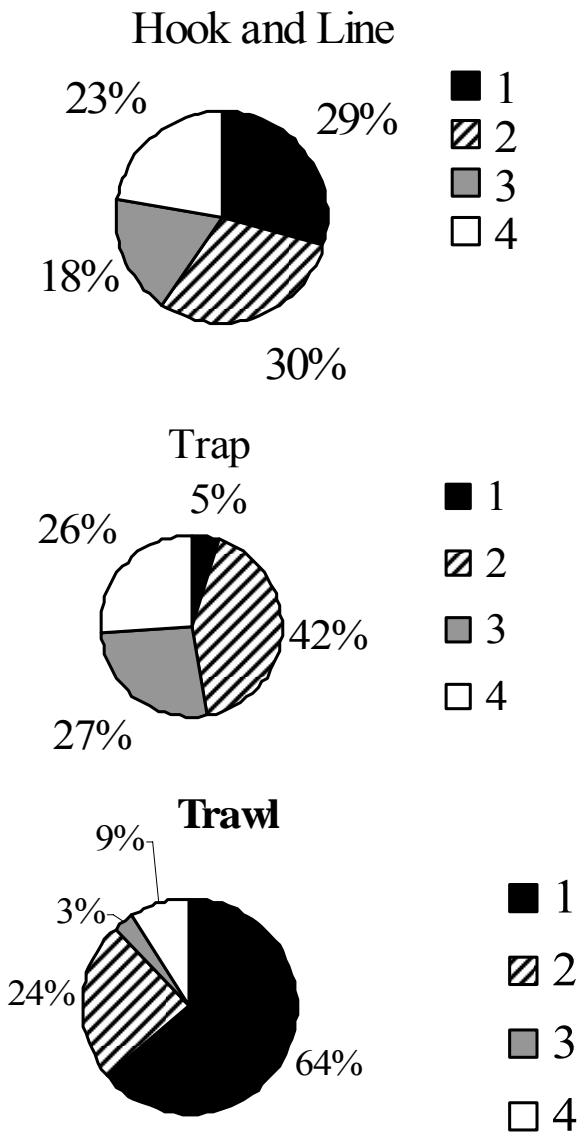


Figure C5. Landings of commercial black sea bass by market category, 2004 and 2005.

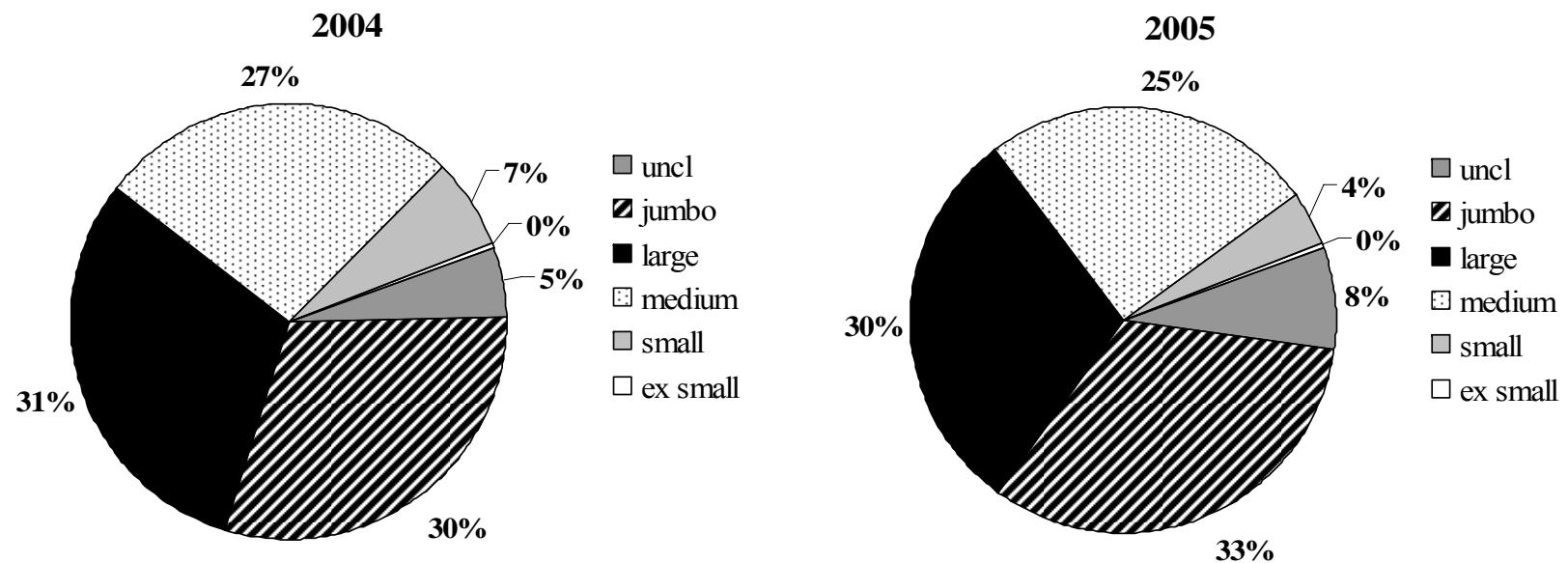


Figure C6. Expanded length frequencies of commercial landings, 1998-2005.

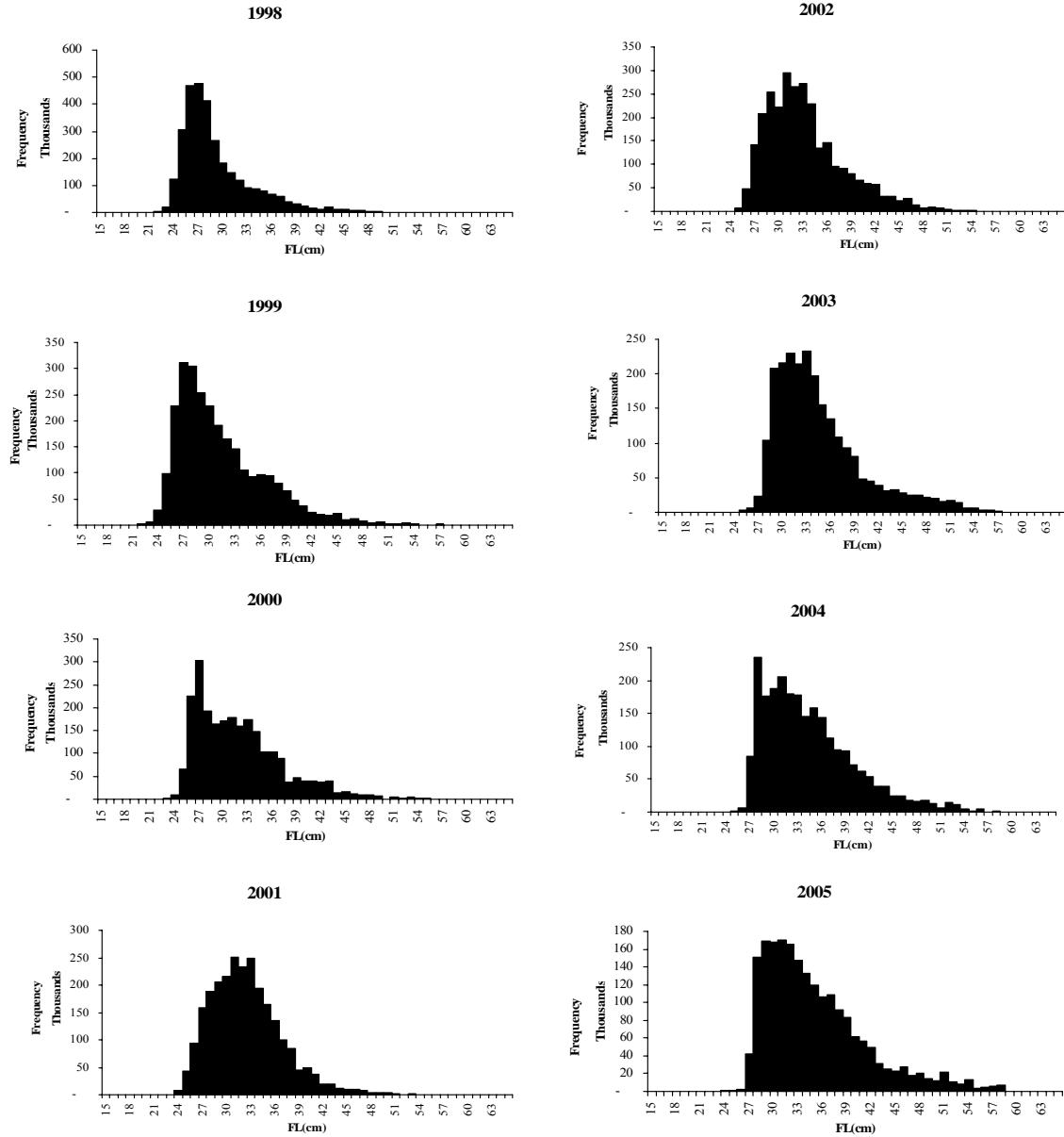


Figure C7. Average length (cm) of black sea bass in commercial landings, 1984-2005.

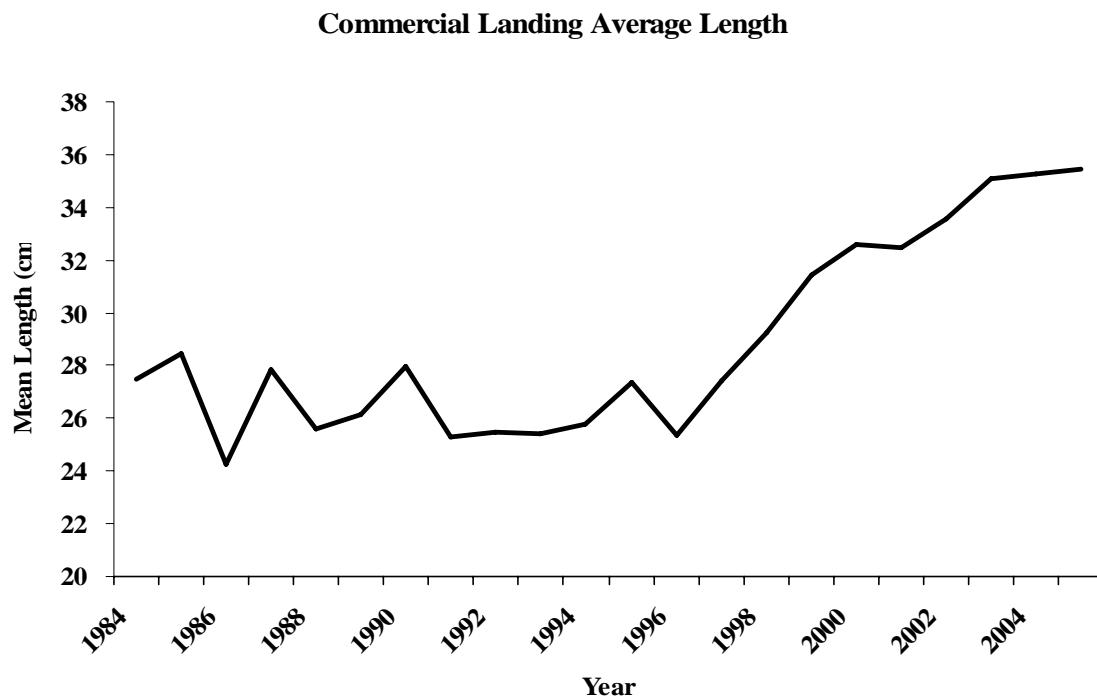


Figure C8. Recreational black sea bass landings from the northern stock, 1981-2005.

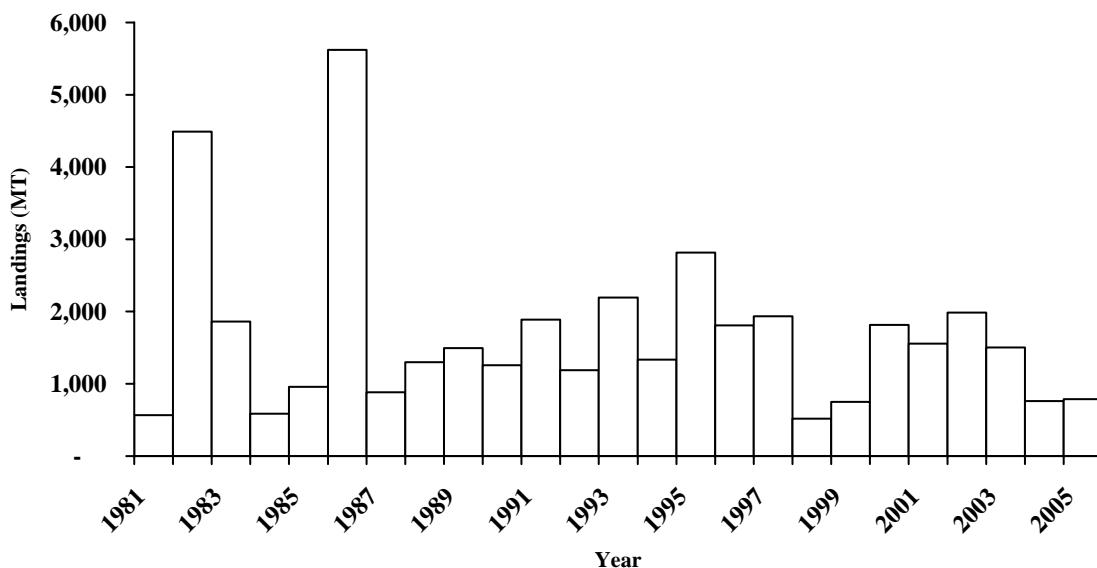


Figure C9. Expanded length distribution of recreational black sea bass landings, 1981-2005.

1984-2005 sea bass recreational landings

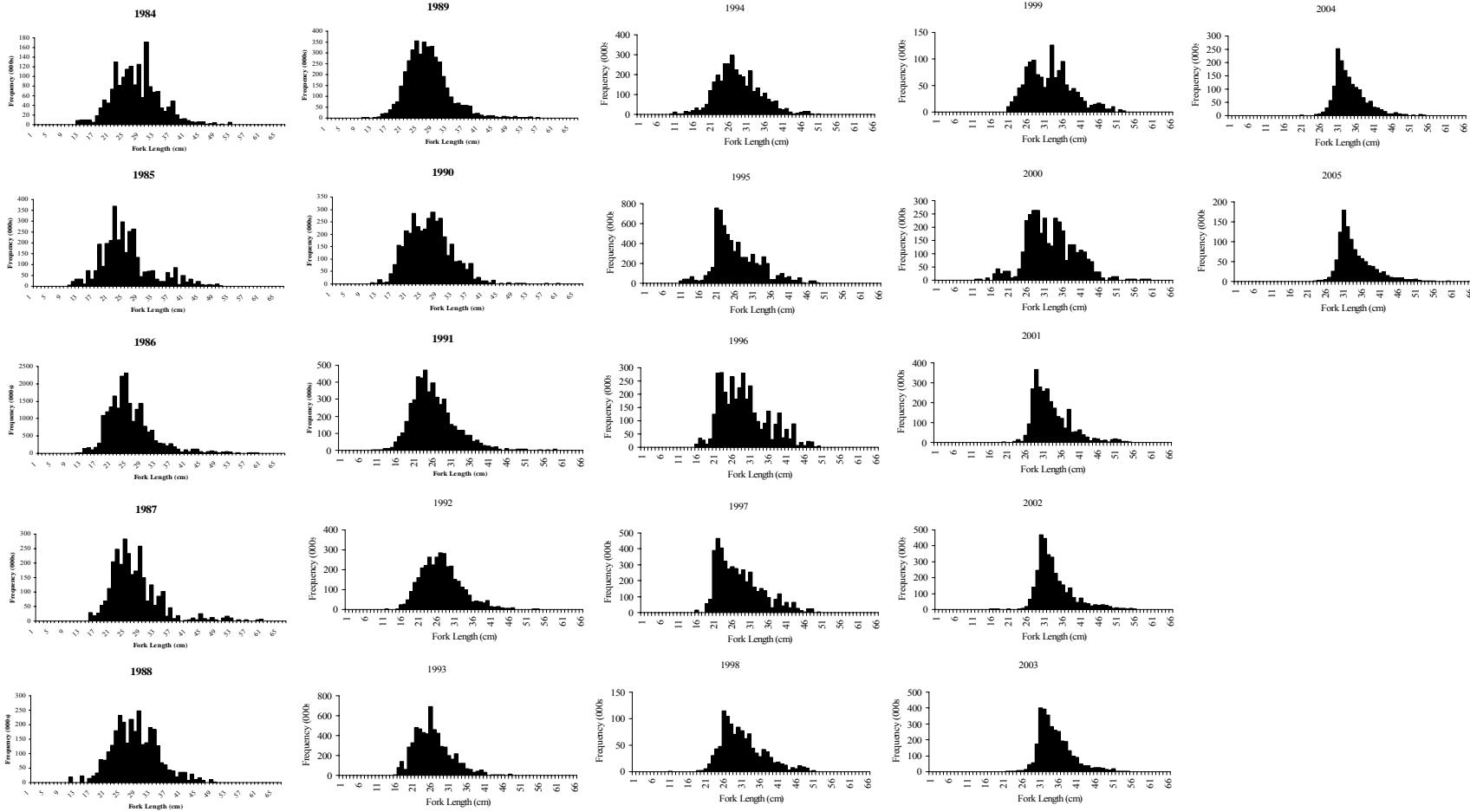


Figure C10. Average length (cm) of black sea bass recreational landings, 1981-2005.

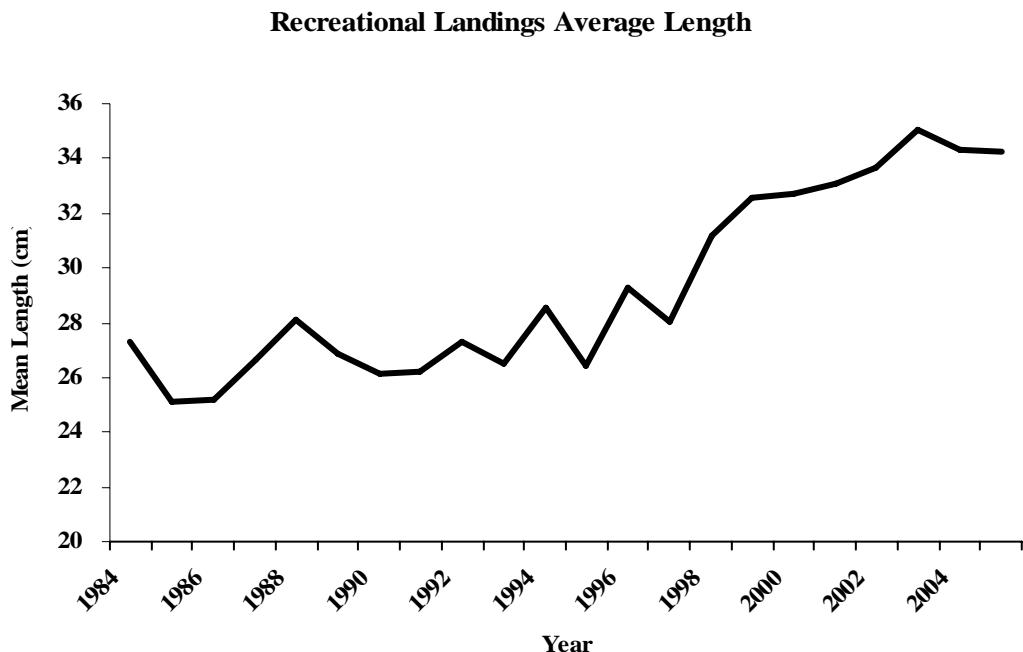


Figure C11. Length distribution of recreationally discarded black sea bass (B2) for 2005 party and charter boats. “FL”: fork length.

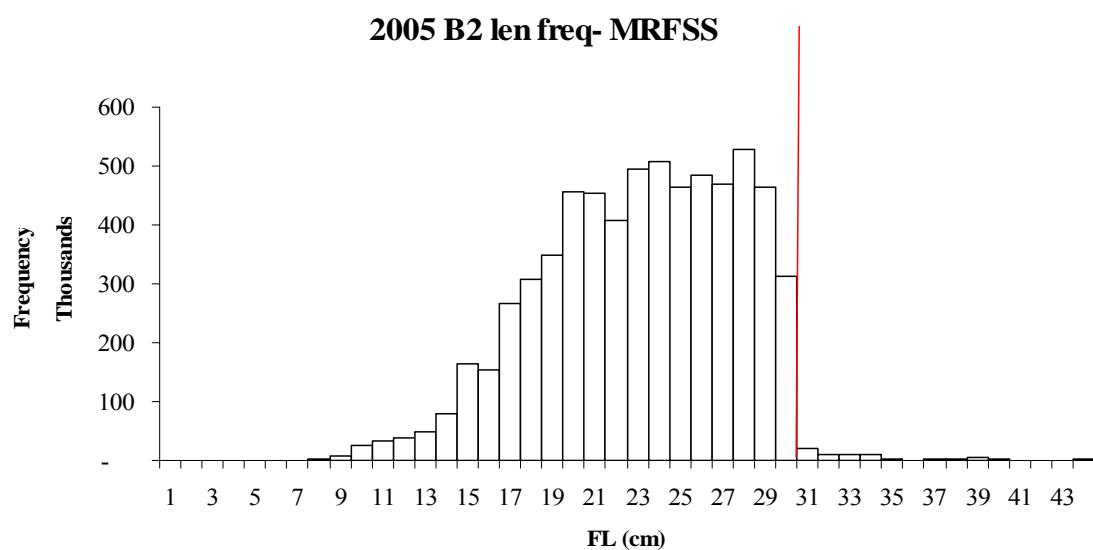


Figure C12. Adult black sea bass ≥ 22 cm ln re-transformed stratified mean #/tow \pm 95% CI from NEFSC spring and winter bottom trawl surveys.

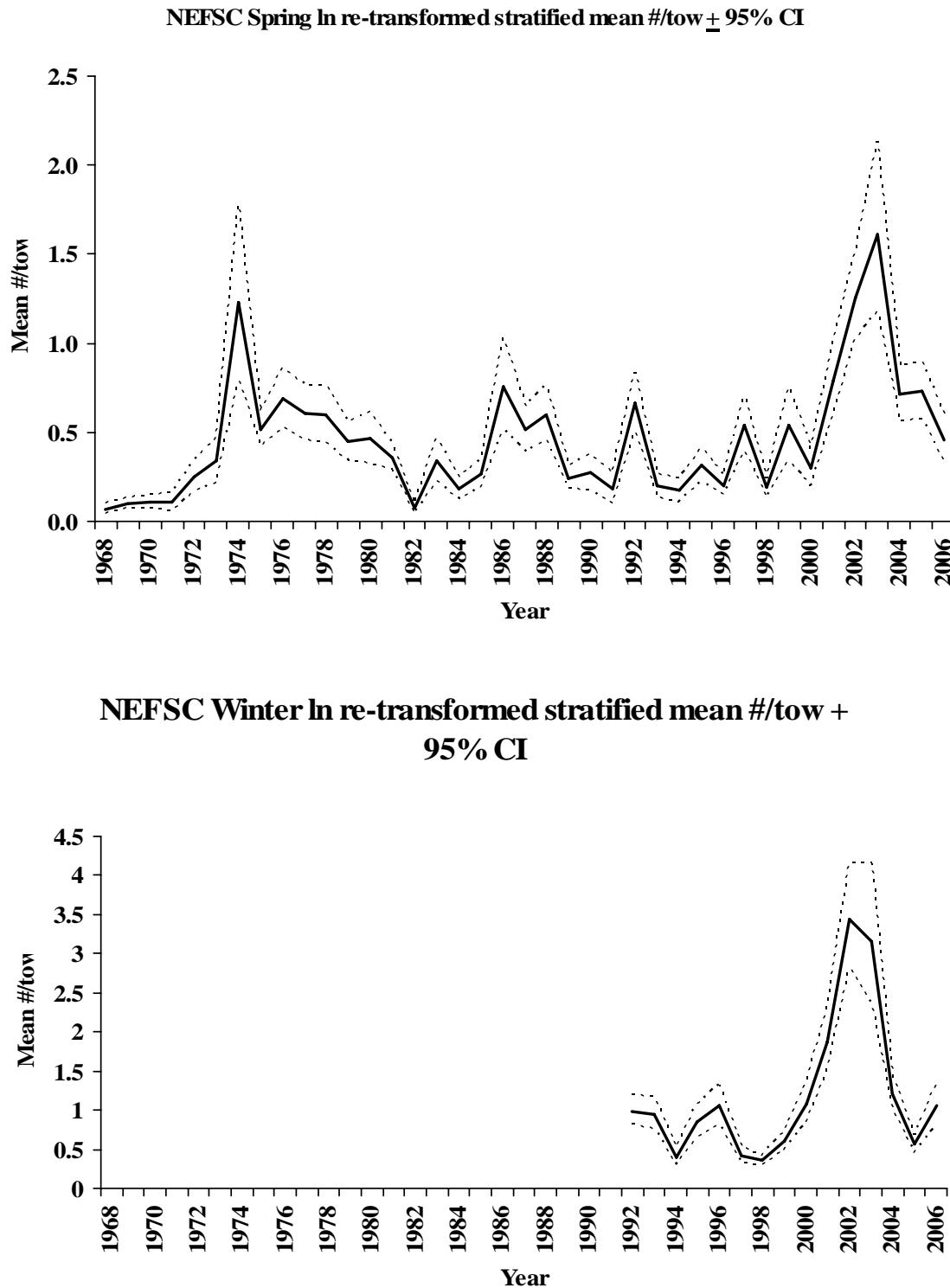


Figure C13. Adult black sea bass ≥ 22 cm stratified mean biomass per tow and 95% CI for spring and winter NEFSC bottom trawl surveys.

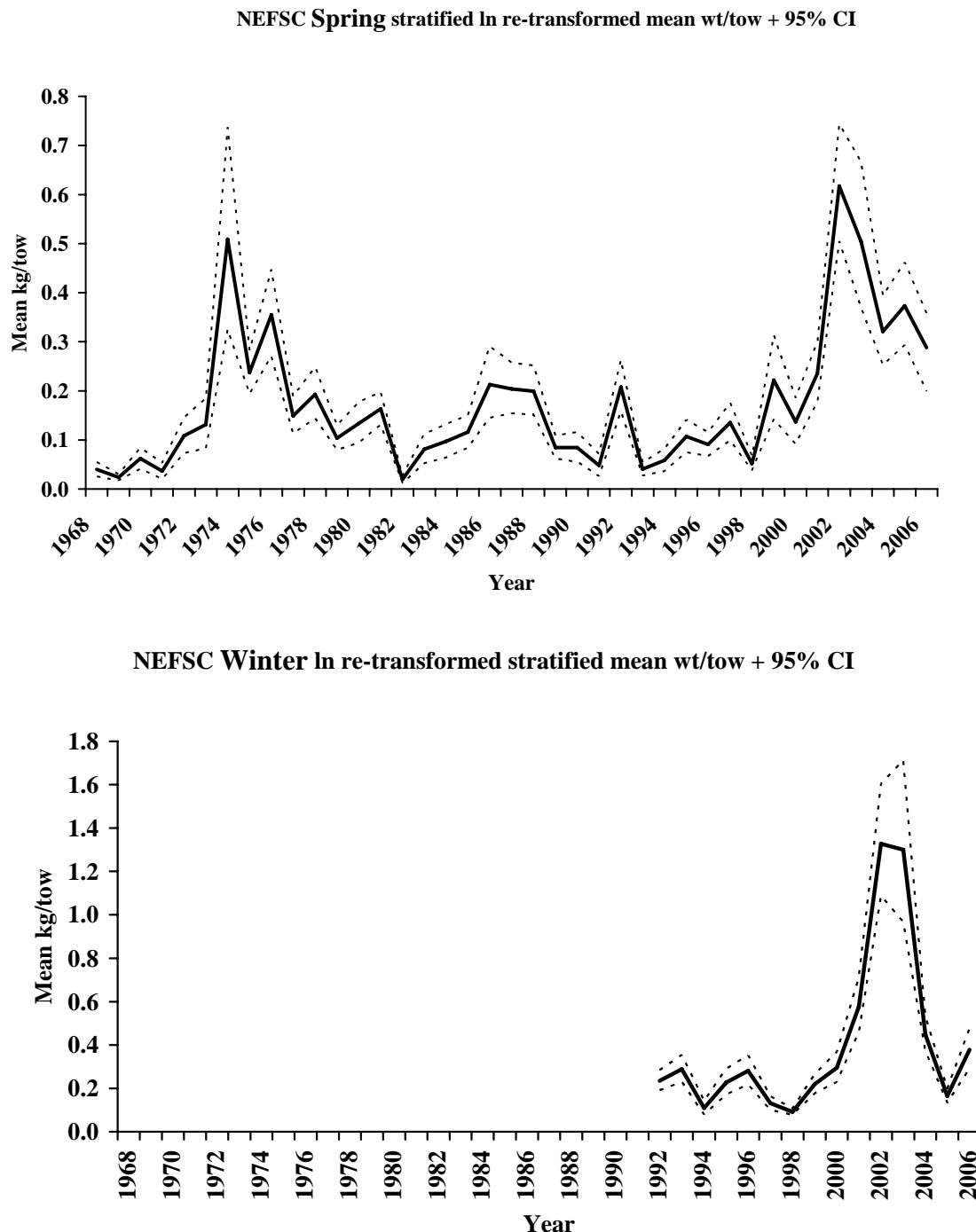


Figure C14. NEFSC black sea bass juvenile indices (≤ 14 cm) from winter, spring and autumn surveys.

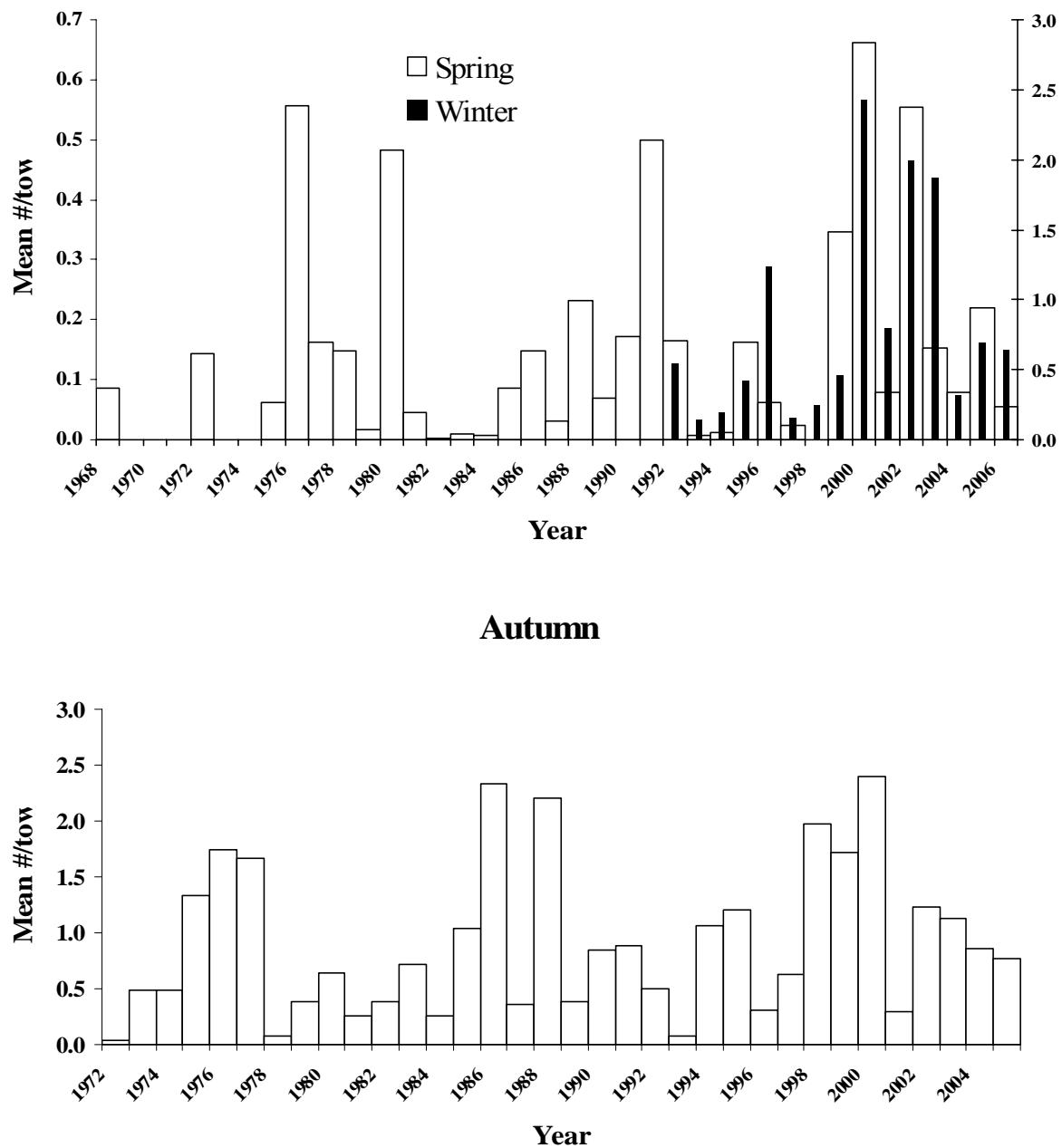


Figure C15. Length frequencies of black sea bass from NEFSC spring offshore surveys, 1981-2006.

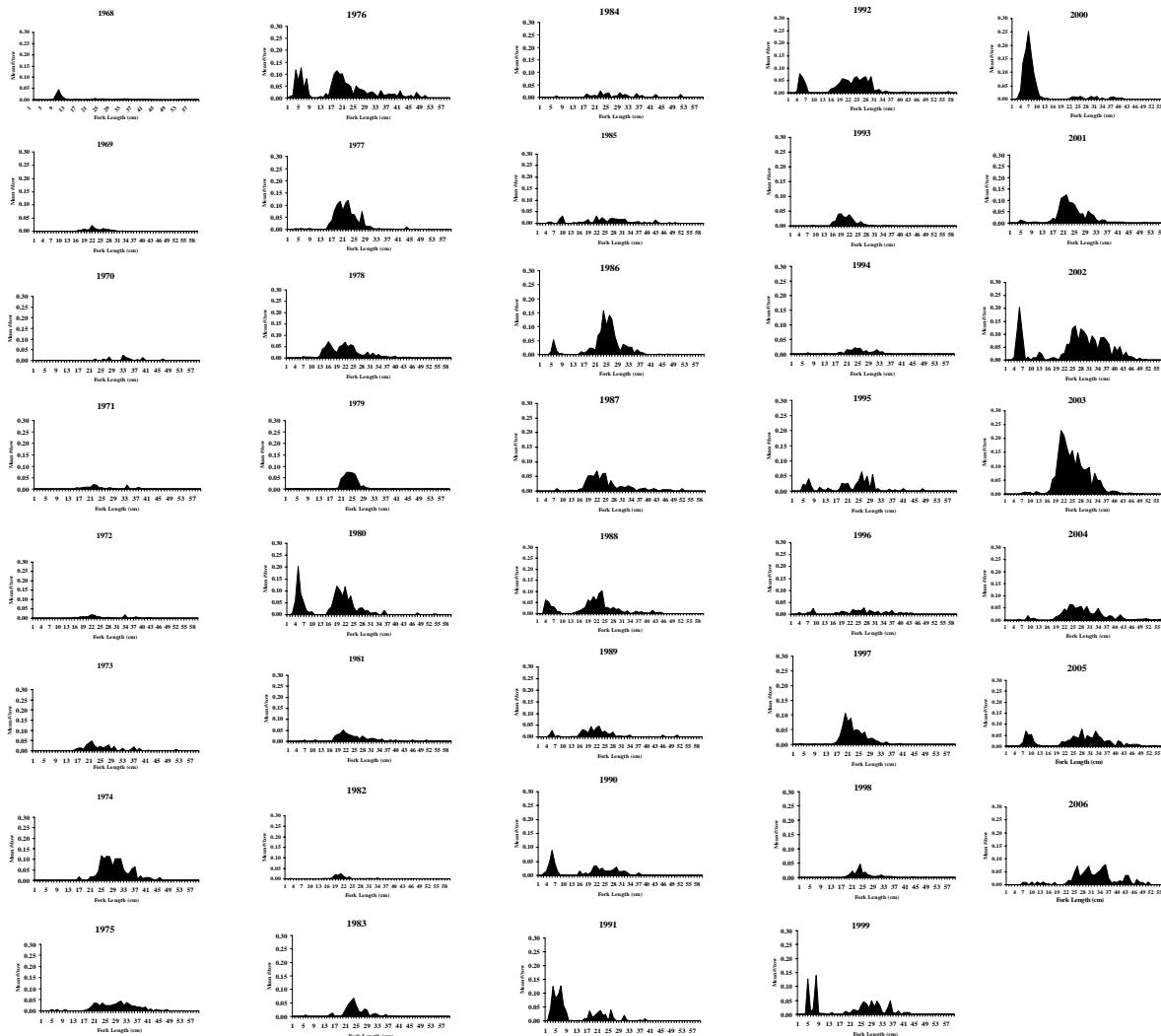


Figure C16. Length frequencies of black sea bass from NEFSC winter offshore survey, 1992-2006.

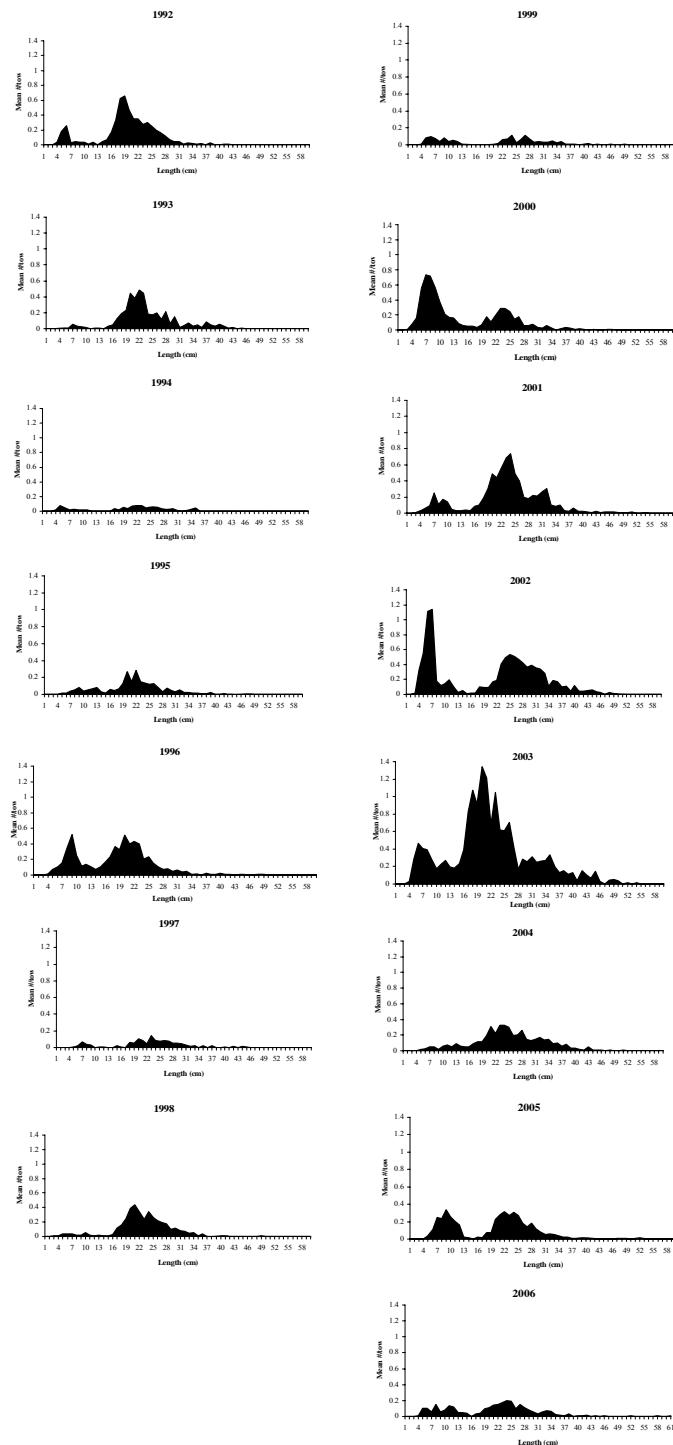


Figure C17. Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries spring trawl survey stratified mean number per tow and autumn juvenile number per tow of black sea bass, 1978-2005. “JI”: juvenile index.

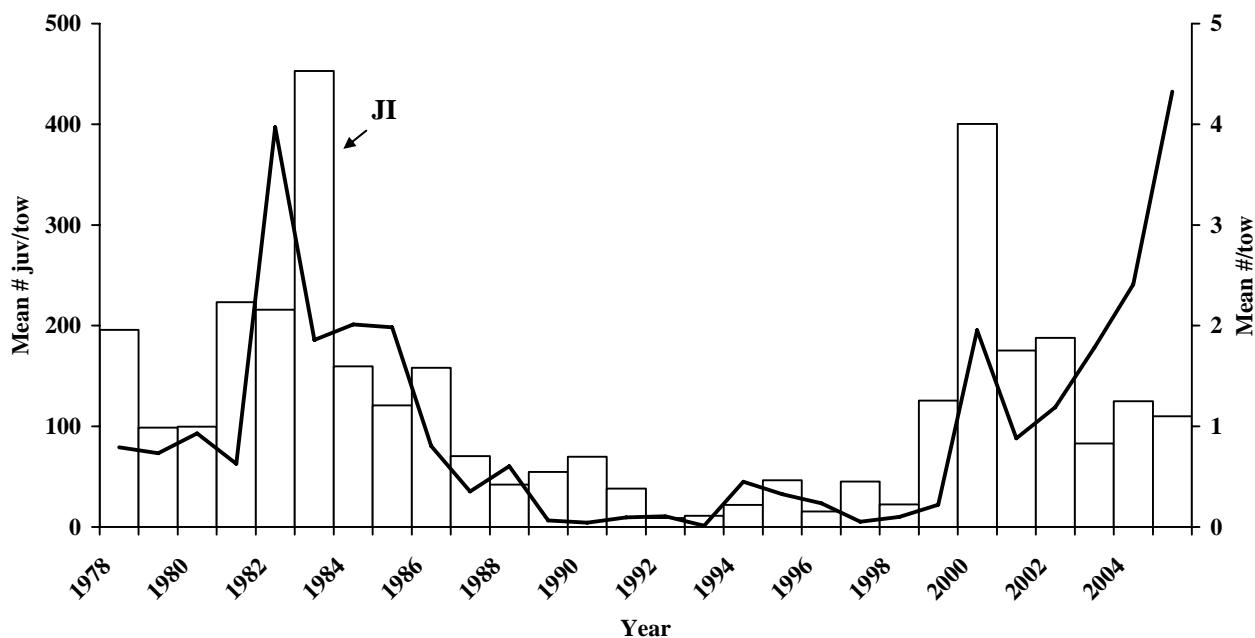


Figure C18. Sum of state survey rank indices of juvenile abundance. Age 0 fish in fall survey indices were advanced to the next calendar year to coincide with age 1 sea bass in spring indices. “JI”: juvenile index.

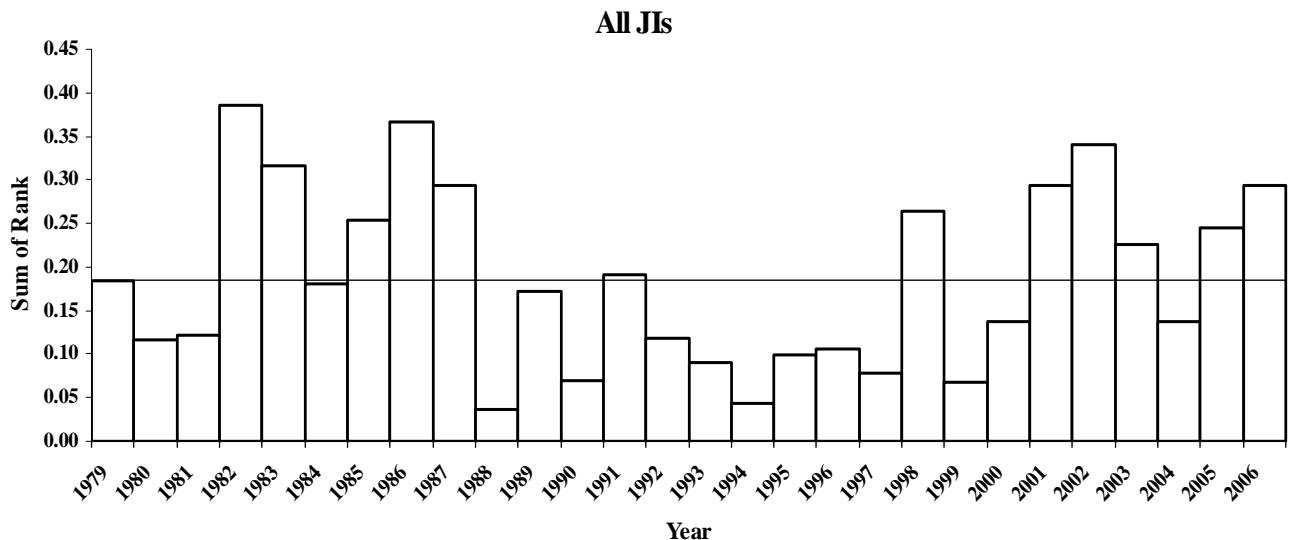


Figure C19. Tag recoveries relative to location of commercial fisheries.

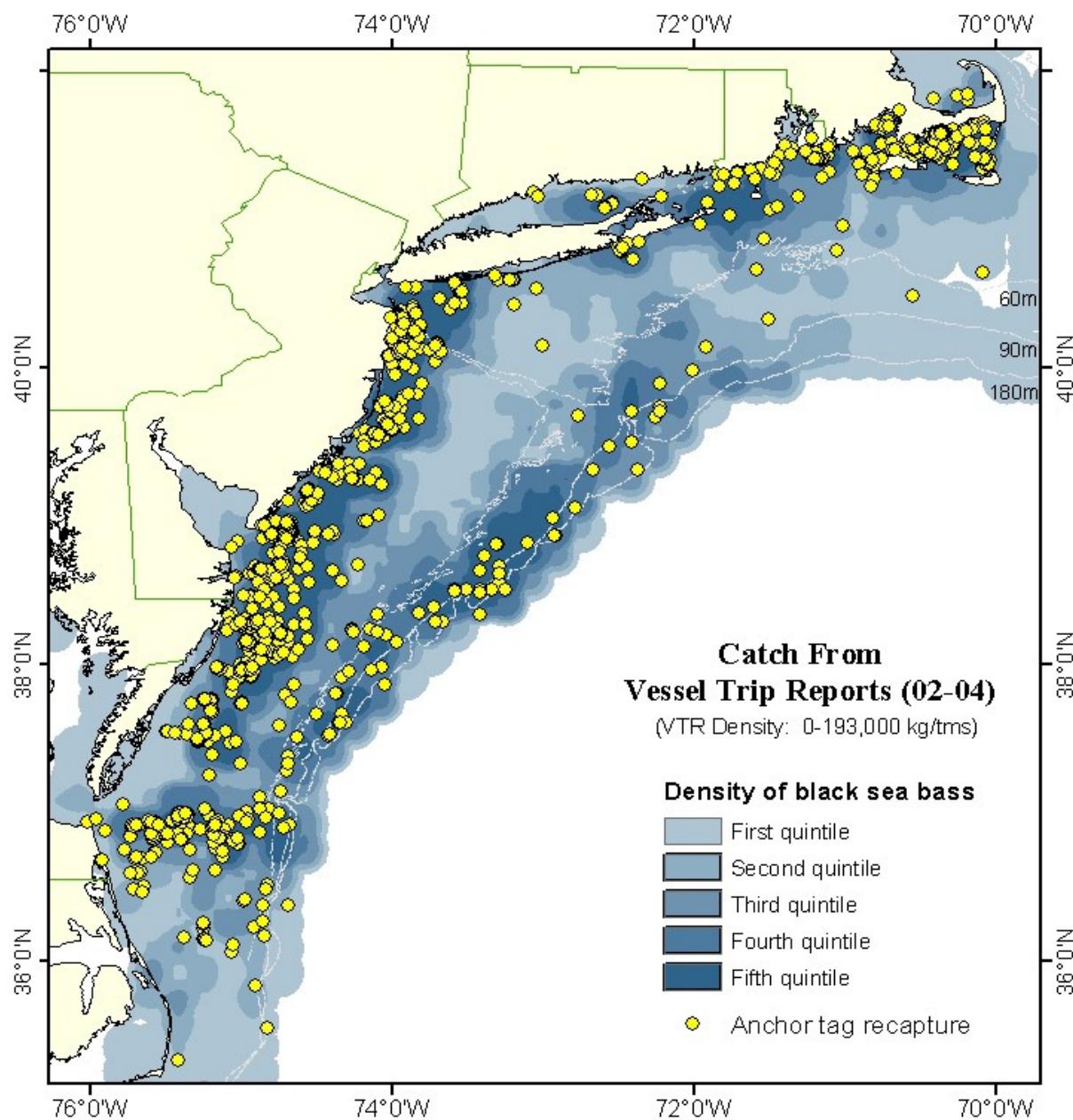


Figure C20. Tag recoveries by area of release and season.

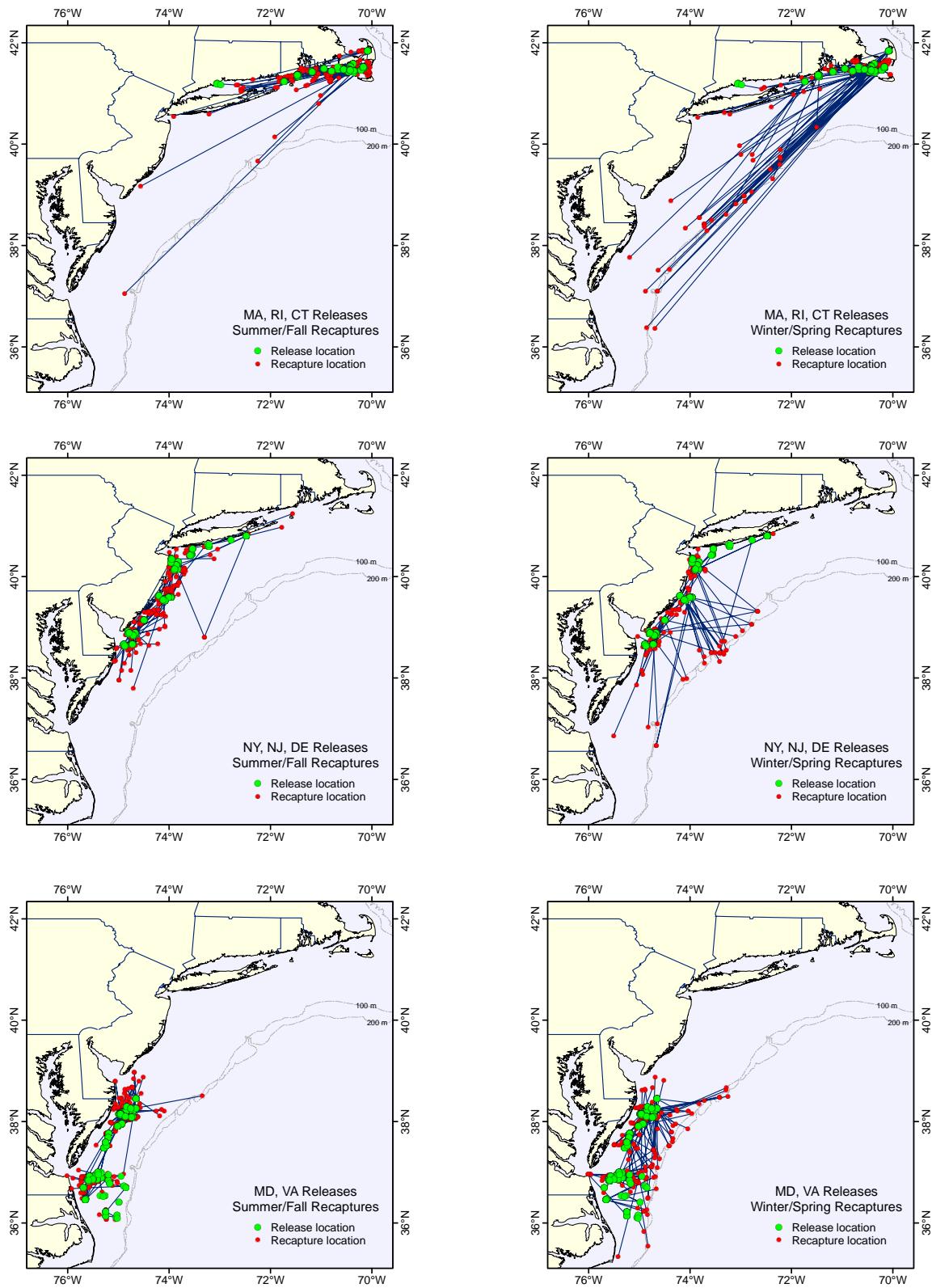


Figure C21. Data Storage Tag (DST) results of depth and temperature for black sea bass released in RI and recovered in Hudson Canyon.

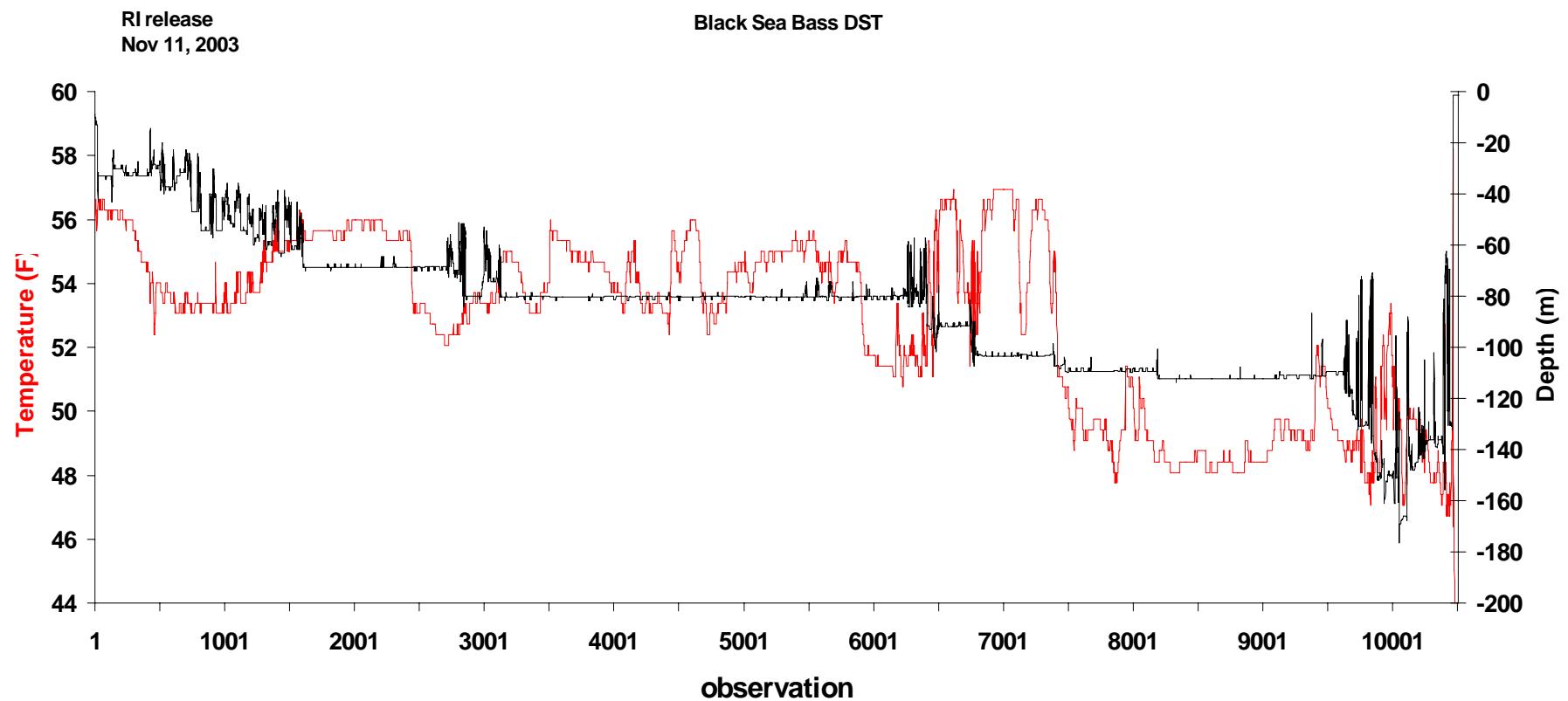


Figure C22. Tag releases and recoveries compared to average length frequency of fisheries between 2002 and 2004.

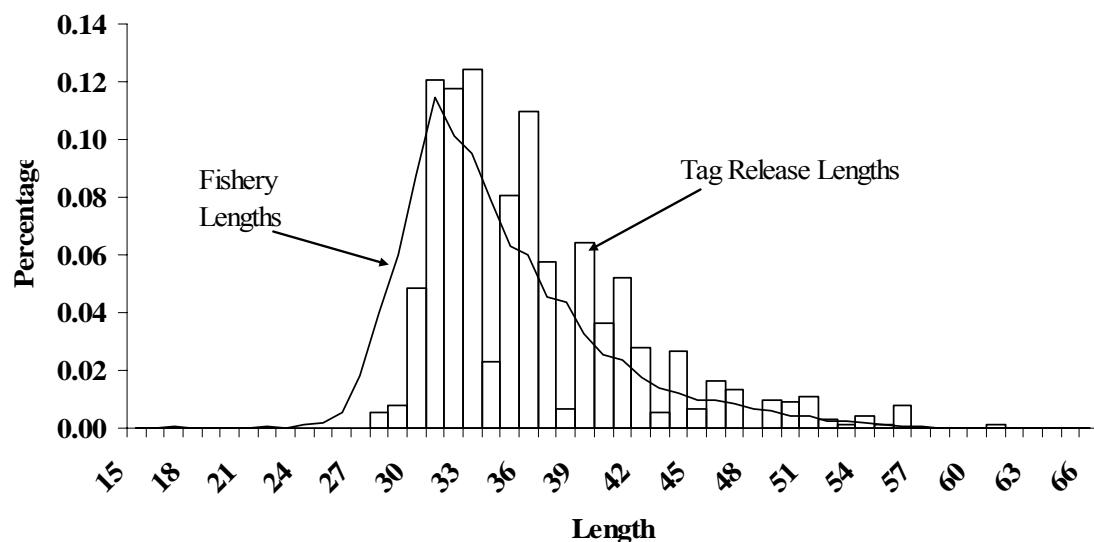
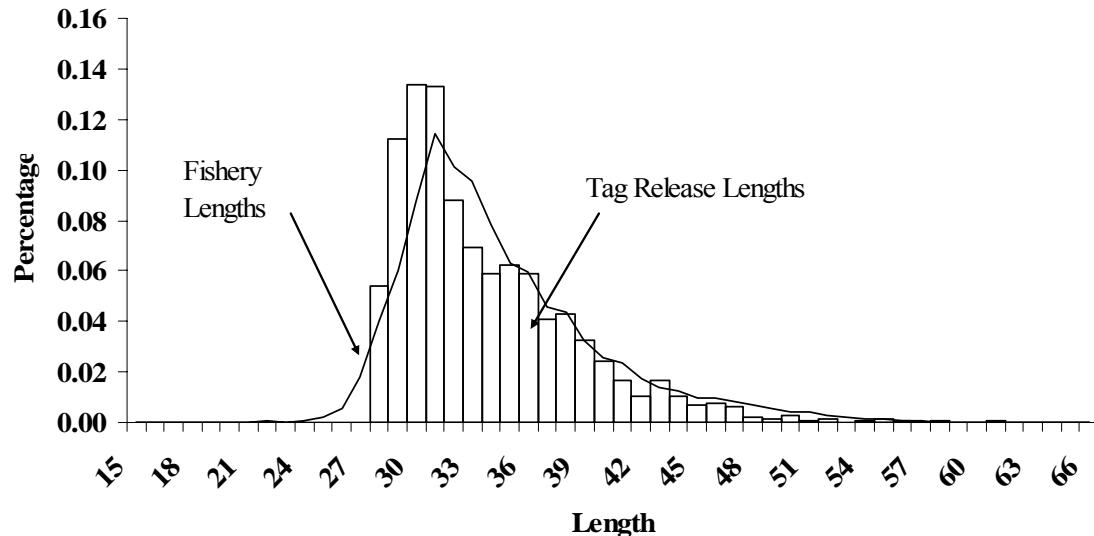


Figure C23. Distribution of tag loss, tag induced mortality and reporting rates used in estimation of exploitation rate.

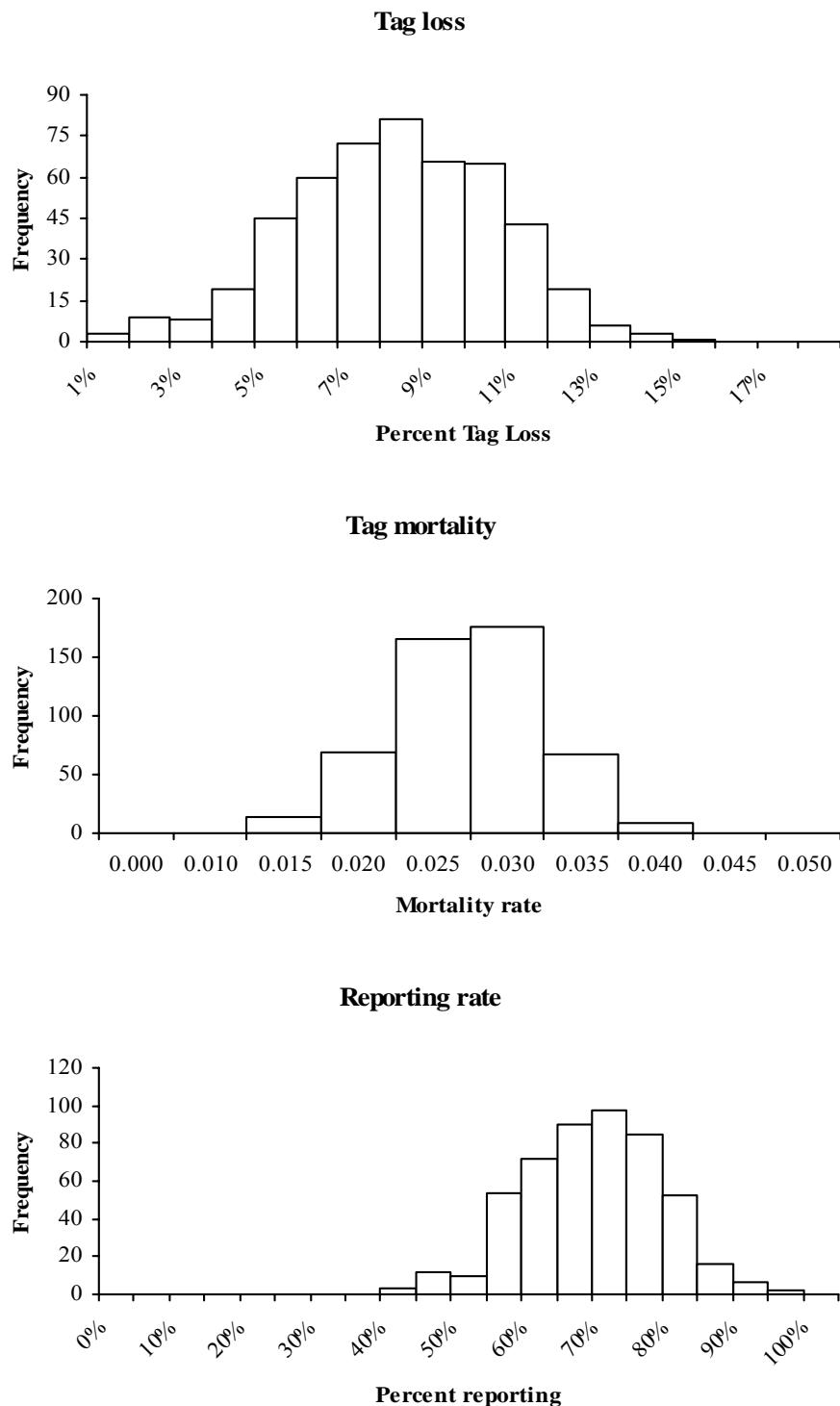


Figure C24. Frequency distribution of exploitation rate estimates and cumulative frequency based on Monte Carlo approach.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THIS FIGURE OF THE WORKING GROUP REPORT HAS BEEN OMITTED. THE MORTALITY ESTIMATES WERE NOT ACCEPTED BY THE REVIEW PANEL.)

Figure C25. Frequency distribution and cumulative frequency of instantaneous fishing mortality rates assuming a constant M of 0.2.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THIS FIGURE OF THE WORKING GROUP REPORT HAS BEEN OMITTED. THE MORTALITY ESTIMATES WERE NOT ACCEPTED BY THE REVIEW PANEL.)

Figure C26. Distribution of estimated natural mortalities for 2003-2004 and 2004-2005.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THIS FIGURE OF THE WORKING GROUP REPORT HAS BEEN OMITTED. THE ESTIMATES WERE NOT ACCEPTED BY THE REVIEW PANEL.)

Figure C27. Distribution of estimated F using calculated M for 2003-2004 and 2004-2005.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THIS FIGURE OF THE WORKING GROUP REPORT HAS BEEN OMITTED. THE ESTIMATES WERE NOT ACCEPTED BY THE REVIEW PANEL.)